E NEW ERA.

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the subscribers.

THE organization of the new Cincinnati school board, by the election throughout of that word you mean bound men or contract it was gravely doubtful whether he was guilty officers in favor of retaining the Bible in the slaves. The other matter which you allude to, at all. He protested his innocence to the last schools, shows that the election of the board their leaving their families in pledge as security moment, as he had at all times done, and for last spring was a substantial victory for the for the performance of their contract, is incon- these and other reasons petitions were sent from friends of Bible-reading, and not a defeat, as sistent with their character and absurd. Have the leading men of Dover, the lawyers at the was persistently represented in some quarters you ever inquired what the holder of such a bar, and others, asking for at least a reprieve.

THE New York Ind-pendent of last week states that Dr. Boynton is now and has long been a member of the New School presbytery of Cincinnati, and will soon connect himself with a Washington presbytery. These facts were stated lately in presbytery at Washington, as a warrant for Dr. Boynton's supplying the Assembly's Church, the title-deeds of which require that none but Presbyterian preaching be allowed.

DOUGHFACES SNUBBED .- The rebel Gen. Jeff. who began to express their admiration of the began, their hero asked them if they had fought for the South during the war, and they replied that they had confined their valuable services to "annoying the Abolitionists at home!" Then their hero wrathfully arose, chided them for their happy martyrdom, said he intended to train in their company no more, and bowed them out. The time is near at hand when these cowardly Copperheads, who "assisted the South" by "annoying the Abolitlonists at home," will be placed in history where they belong, with the Tories and Cowboys of the Revolution.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Couriercomparitively, engaged in cotton planting without a large capital. The planter could not hire, and, as he was compelled to own his negroes, only those with capital or credit could engage in planting with a hope of success. A capital of \$25,000 or more was necessary for operation. Now there is a different state of affairs. Labor is open to all. The man of enterprise can, with three or four thousand dollars, hire his land and laborers, or work with the latter on shares, and thus raise as much cotton as was done under the old system with a cash outlay of \$50,000. The result of this is that the production is stimulated, and in that section at least money is plentiful among the many, and not, as in former years, confined to the favored few. And there are ten cotton planters now to where there was one then. I refer to Northern Texas specially, but I do not doubt the effect is general in the South."

In a very short time California will be able to supply the country with raw and manufactured silk. This will prove a very valuable addition to our home industries, and do much toward bringing the balance of trade with Europe permanently in our favor. But then California silk manufactories will injure similar industries in France now supported by American money. And the free-trade advocates will soon be prepared to show that the silk of France must be admitted free of all duties, for the ostensible purpose of encouraging ship- countrymen so well, they know how to assist building on the Penobscot, but, in fact, to put them to come here, and aid them when in a money in the purse of a score of New York importers. With the development of new industries among our own people, the cause of protection is gaining firm friends. In the course of another year California silk-growers will vote solidly with the iron men of Pennsylvania, the cotton manufacturers of New England, and the sugar-growers of the South, against fastering foreign manufactures to the serious detriment of those of our own land.

TROUBLE AT AN INDIAN AGENCY .- In a letter received from Asa M Janney, United States ers, and however bitter the pill may be to Indian agent at Santee Agency, Nebraska, that officer writes as follows: "A terrible event occurred at the Agency this morning. Alexander Cook, the head workman at the mill that is being built, complained that an Indian named Moses Goodteacher, who was at work on the foundation of the mill, did not throw the earth as far at one time as he ought to. The distance being fifteen feet, the Indian said he could not do it, but that he would throw it doors to them, any more than we can to the from the pit to the first bench, being about Irish or German. Yet there will be demagogues has since his inauguration. And we shall have half the distance, and from thence to the sur- everywhere of both parties who, in hopes of face. Cook said if he did not obey him he winning to their support the members of Ameriwould kill him, to which the Indian replied, can Trades Unions, will advocate the enactment 'Shoot me if you want to,' and seated himself of laws absolutely to prohibit the landing of a upon a stone. Cook proceeded to a house about Chinaman on our shores. This illiberal and one hundred and fifty yards distant, procured proscriptive policy may prove palatable to the a gun, and upon coming up to the Indian deliberately shot him through the head, without any will be a losing game in the end. No man will further provocation. Three Indians who were at work on the mill saw him reloading his gun, when they wrenched it from him and broke it over his head, causing numerous fractures and instant death." The three Indians have been arrested, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has ordered that they have counsel when their cases are tried.

What is a Coolie?

come here. They are not slaves for an hour reprieve a colored man." It states in evidence term of years.

Washington, D. C. was imported for use there from foreign parts, in jail, and seen how feebly glimmered his in-SEND ON YOUR MONEY .- We receive a great | nal signification was, the writer continues, is own political organization, whose words of admany letters, saying that several subscribers | not known; but in California it means a common | vice could have had no origin but in sincerity ward the papers, and they will remit as soon as known it used among us as a designation of a such a man for such an offence. But the Gov a certain number of subscribers are procured. | class such as you have in view-persons bound | ernor was deaf to such appeals. There was no tained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of streets, or even drive your drays, would, if they declared the blood of the victim. were in China, be considered Coolies; trades men, mechanics of every kind, and professional tional expense to him."

sorbing so much of public attention, and is blood. Darnell died. withal the subject of so much popular misun-Thompson was called upon in New York by what light we can upon the subject. Julius tive elemency which is in his hands to use. In two of the square jawed aldermen of that city, A. PALMER, Esq., who has spent many years the most marked contrast to the cases we cite, amongst the Chinese in California, has commu-South and its recent cause. Soon after they nicated some information to the Boston Adver- the bay-shore, in Kent county, some three years mind in regard to the character of these emigrants, and the nature of the arrangement

Mr. PALMER first refers to the social position which the majority of Chinamen occupy. They are, he says, the poor of that great nation. against them that they are Coolie slaves, "imported" by cruel task-masters, who receive the their families in pawn as security for their Journal says : "Before the war few persons, fidelity. A leading Republican newspaper, by the court to be whipped, but the Governor fell into the mistake of acknowledging this latter as a lamentable fact. Such allegations have their only foundation in the minds of unscru- the trifling offence of shooting negroes; so the pulous demagogues appealing to the prejudices of the ignorant and narrow-minded portion of race; his love of country, of his domestic ties. prevent him from throwing himself upon the interposes. The American will start to-morrow for any new quarter of the globe, if there may be found sufficient bait for his acquisitiveness upon arrival; he never asks how he shall get home again; he does not even pause to inquire what will be his fate if the spoil is all divided Delaware, failed to profit by the lesson of the ere he reach the golden shore; the world is wide, and in a certain sense it is all alike to

Not so the Chinaman: he wants to know where he is going, how many of his nationality are there, how long he must stay, what will be his wages when there, and what provision will be made for him in case of sickness, death or desire to return. This has 'ead to the richer class of Chinese, the merchants and capitalists, forming sort of mutual insurance societies for the benefit of the poor; knowing their strange land. A very commendable system it would appear to a disinterested mind. But these companies do not do this for nothing, says some one ironically. No; and do our insurance companies? Do the capitalists who guarantee us against loss by fire, or by accident, who protect our families from want and country are taking ground in favor of the reour ships from the consequences of disaster, nomination of General Grant for the Presi-

Much as the influx of this class of emigrants may clash with the interests of American labor- honest, and has so faithfully redeemed all his Trades Unions, we know of no way to prohibit them from coming here in such numbers as they choose to come, without stultifying our-

selves as a nation. It would be inconsistent with our whole policy, and at variance with all our professions. We may impose all necessary restrictions upon them, when here, and subject them to much unjust legislation. But we can't close our class of m u who it is intended to cajole. But it ever be made President on such an issue.

Congress will adjourn sine die, to-morrow (Friday,) after a session of seven months and a

JOB PRINTING of every description done with

No Mercy for Colored Men.

Words of a very harmless signification in | The Democratic leaders throughout the na-No matter what bargain a Chinamen may make to be downright cruelty. No colored man in by providence and thrift. in his own country, the moment he lands on Delaware can receive the simplest justice at The barbarities of slavery depressed the col our shore he is a freeman, and may carry out the hands of a Democratic official. As far as ored people of America to the lowest state of his contract or not, at his pleasure, subject | they have the power to make them so, a colored | moral and physical existence. But freedom only for damages for its violation, precisely as man is as much a chattle there as in the days of any citizen is liable in the same way. They slavery. But we started with the propriety may bind themselves to work three or five years that there is no mercy for a colored man in for money they have borrowed to pay their that State any more than justice. Our authorpassage to this country. But there is no law ity is the Wilmington Commercial. In proof in this country to enforce such a contract. The of this fact the Commercial, in a late article Coolie, as it is popularly understood, cannot be their breeches pocket as another family formapplied to the Chinese now here, or who may erly boasted that they did, "never pardons or hung at Newcastle in that State.

But the real meaning of the word Coolie is It admits that he was a party to a base crime quite different, and may very properly and but claims that there were many circumwithout offence be applied not only to the Chi | stances going to prove that his part was indinese emigrant, but to all laborers, whether rect, inactive, and confined simply to a knowl-Irish, German, American, or African. It simply edge of the perpetration. Governor Saulsbury means a common laborer in this country. Some | was asked to reprieve this man, so that he time since a letter was addressed to the Governor | might be imprisoned, instead of hung. He of California, who had joined in this hue and was asked this by some of the most prominent cry against Chinese emigrants, in which it is gentlemen of the town of Newcastle: by Chrissaid that "Coolie is not a Chinese word, but tian ministers who had visited the poor wretch as it had been into this country. What its origi- tellect; by leading members of the Governor's have been obtained, and requesting us to for- laborer and nothing more. We have never and by other gentlemen, who hesitated to hang We keep no book of account with subscribers, to labor under contracts which they can be reprieve; the Newcastle gentlemen petitioned and cannot send any paper until the money is forcibly compelled to comply with. The Irish- to marble, and the colored man was hung, leavreceived. Our friends should send the names, men who are engaged in digging down your ing upon the head of Governor Saulsbury, as with the money, just as fast as they are ob. | hills, the men who unload ships, who clean your | his own party friends passionately and publicly

Again, last week the black man Darnell lay in Dover jail, under sentence of death. In his men, would not. None of us are Coolies, if by case it was urged upon Governor Saulsbury that pledge could do with them? If he used any Like those from Newcastle, the petitions were force toward them, he would be guilty of an signed by the Governor's own party friends, offence, and be punished by the laws, just as in who would surely have taken no such steps but any other country; and if he treated them in compassion and Christian unwillingness to well, they would only be a burden and an addi- kill an innocent man. But again their words of appeal were wasted. The Governor could This question of Chinese emigration to our have reprieved the man with a stroke of his country, and its probable bearing upon the in- pen, but he preferred to hang him. If his terests of the American laboring man, as well | heart was not steeled against appeals for mercy. as its influence upon society generally, is ab. it was worse, it thirsted for the black man's

It need not be said, in reference to these facts, derstanding that we deem it our duty to throw | that Mr. Saulsbury never interposes the Executiser which will help to disabuse the public ago, unprovokedly and maliciously shot down was a most cold-blooded and causeless murder, which is so severely denounced as the "Coolie for which the reckless perpetrator should have been severely, if not capitally, punished. But, in this case, the Governor could not hang the colored man; he was unfortunately dead by the bullet of Register. Had he survived that, They are not slaves, nor even Coolies, in its the Governor would have been glad, if we may offensive sense. And yet it is constantly charged draw a reasonable inference from his subsequent course, to have seen him upon the gallows. As that could not be, however, the greater part of their wages, and that they leave | homicide was first favored by the remission of a part of his sentence. He had been ordered whose views of the question are sound, recently | hurried to interfere that that should not be done. Though men are lashed for stealing a loaf of bread, or an ear of corn, they could not be for whipping was remitted. Next, the imprisonment of the convict in the Dover jail was rewas not always inside the prison at night. and the interest his family ever retain in him. Finally, after this farcical pretence of punishment for a few months, the same Governor world, outside the Middle Kingdom, with no Saulsbury kindly and humanely came to his guarantee for his support while living, or his relief, wrote his broad charter of pardon, and return to the shades of his ancestors if death released him, and that was the end of the pretended punishment!

> it, they are so in keeping with the whole char- oppressed them. acter of rebel Democrats, who, like those of war. They are destitute alike of mercy, jus tice, and common sense on all political quesstruck off his fetters, is disposed to unite his political fortunes with the party who made him humanity to these new made citizens. It will make a note of this act of cruel injustice, and aside ordinary prudence.

President Grant's Renomination.

Republican papers in various parts of th do they do it all from motives of pure benevo- dency. The Baltimore American has declared itself in favor of a second term for the man who has thus far proved himself so able and pledges to the people before his first election. The Richmond Journal has also expressed its very decided preference for General GRANT. Other Republican papers are agitating the question of a second term for him. And without expressing now any preference of our own, we may say that we have not a doubt of President GRANT'S renomination, provided he will accept it : and, provided further, that he continues for the next year to discharge his obligations to the people with the same fidelity and zeal as he quite as little doubt that, if renominated, he will be triumphantly elected.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED -The Chicago Tri bune, the leading Radical organ of the North. west, admits that there is "some prospect" of management and shameful and alarming peculations and prodigality practiced by the carpet baggers who are running the government of South Carolina - Lancaster (S. C.) Ledger.

bune a "leading Radical organ." It once deomptness, and in the best style of the art. at from grace, and it now has no other politics the New Era Steam Printing Establishment. than free trade and the almighty dollar.

The New Freedman's Bank.

Material prosperity, as a rule, is consequent themselves are sometimes so perverted as to tion have shown themselves as stupid as they upon moral or mental elevation. The vicious have a very odious meaning in the popular are unjust and wicked. But in some of the heathen grovels in filth and discomfort. In mind. The term Coolie, for instance, seems to States they prove themselves especially stupid. highly moral and Christian communities we be now generally understood to signify a very In Delaware for instance, their hatred for Re- find everywhere physical evidences of thrift odious system of slavery to which all Chinese publicanism and therefore for colored men, and comfort. The intemperate, uncivilized Inadvertisers, should be addressed, Publishers New emigrants are reduced. The popular idea is and their wild sympathy for the rebels, has dian is content with his wigwaum and blanket, or, if made, can be enforced in this country. But they carry their hatred to such an extent as | whilst the conduct of the latter is characterized | ple of the nation?

and education are developing in them all those virtues that characterize races or nations who are guaranteed by just laws and impartial legislation all their heaven bestowed rights.

The far-sighted friends of the colored people felt throughout the struggle that eventuated in money must be collected in a civil suit, precisely upon this subject. asserts that Governor Sauls- the bestowal upon them of the privileges and as any other debt may be collected. The term BURY, whose family seek to carry the State in immunities they now possess, that they would prove no exception to the rule- that the influ ences of freeedom would develop in them all those virtues that distinguish white men in the after landing on our shore, no matter how rigidly of this charge that only a few months ago enjoyment of the same blessings. In that bethey may be bound to serve some one for a there was a poor weak minded negro to be lief, we say with pride and gratification, they have not been disappointed.

On every side we are greeted by evidences o their moral and material progress. They display ability and zeal in contributing, by the independent cultivation of our Southern staples. to the productive wealth of the country.

At the close of the war, when the South was n almost a chaotic state, when the country re sounded with most dismal croakings over the future of the colored people, when even some of their tried friends doubted their ability, under the then adverse circumstances, to sustain themselves against the tide of depressing influences that set so strongly against them, there were men who, from long intimacy with their character and capacity, cherished the firmest convictions of their success in the new rela tions, which the events of the war had brought about. Foremost amongst them was J. W. ALVORD, the President of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company

When he first broached his intention of inaugurating this institution, he was met on all sides with discouragement and prognostications of failure. Firmly relying, however, on the estimate he had formed from a long experience of the thrift and capacity of the colored people, he never faltered in his intention; and the suscess that has crowned his exertion marks him as a real benefactor to the people his efforts in this direction have so well served to

From its commencement until the present uninterrupted prosperity. From a small beginning at Washington it has ramified its influence throughout the principal cities of the South, and almost every week brings a demand for a branch institution from some Southern centre of industry, that a safe deposit may be had for the surplus means the former povertystricken slave is now enabled to save from the rewards of his unremitting industry and praise- Ye worthy economy.

So extensive has this institution become, and so prudent and profitable has been its manage- 18 ment, that it has been now found necessary to was his treatment of the man Register, who at erect for its convenience a bank building, which, placed as it will be, in one of the finest partof our national capital, will prove an ornament a color d man. The act, done in open daylight, to the city, and a monument to the wisdom and foresight of the projectors of the company.

> This corporation has just entered into a contract with Robert J. HENRY, Esq., to erect for them on the land they have purchased, on the northeast corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, a magnificent building, at a

The architects, Messrs. STARKWEATHER & PLOWMAN, have submitted a design, which the company have accepted.

It is not intended that the bank shall occupy the whole of the premises, a portion will be used for stores. It is also the determination of some wealthy and public spirited individuals, whose names are a guarantee of success, to build on the other portions of the same land. a hotel, to rival the Arlington in spaciousness and splendor. Its architectural design will so the community. The Chinaman is not like the duced to a mere formality, so that he passed in whole the appearance of one magnificent structure ably two hundred millions of dollars a year, ciliate the shoemakers stronger than his sense

Truly we live in a changeful age. Who would have been so rash ten years ago, as to have prophesied that the colored people, then | country in gold to build up English manufacin a state of abject slavery and destitution, regarded as degraded and incapable, would within a decade, through their industry in the condition of freemen, contribute by their prudent The Commercial alleges that these are facts | thrift, so fine a structure to the adornment of which cannot be gainsayed. No one will doubt the capital of the nation, that so scorned and stupid and ruinous policy than this encourage. and one of the warmest admirers of slavery, he

What Honest Officers Do.

If the old adage that a penny saved is tions. The colored man, remembering who penny earned be a sound maxim, which no one will deny, then our Republican administration is doing its full share towards earning means to a voter. The Saulsburys, who are represen- pay off the public debt. During the past year, tative Democrats, can therefore entertain no ending Jan. 1, 1870, the receipts from internal other feeling than one of bitter hatred for revenue amount to \$50,430,917 more than the them. They are incapable of even ordinary year before. Here is what the Government has saved, and therefore earned This is a larger be well for our colored friends everywhere to amount by twenty million of dollars than the income tax has brought into the Treasury for to bear in mind that it is but a fair exhibition | the same purpose. The following table, which of the treatment they will receive from Demo | we find in the New York Independent, presents crats whenever and wherever they dare to lay a comparative statement of the revenue from

	1870:		
		an., 1868, to	March, 1869, to
	Sources.	Feb., 1869.	April, 1870.
	Spirits	\$35,859,331	\$61,597.890
	Tobacco	22,486,741	34,949,644
	Ferm'd Liquors	6,738,632	7,076,874
	Gross receipts	7,280,743	7,839,100
	Sales	7,955,975	10,318,898
	Income Tax	35,483,372	40,739,517
	Banks & Bankers	3,729,820	4,539,946
	Special Taxes	9,270,622	9,824,171
	Legacies	1,647,539	1,882,610
	Successions	1,477,899	1,688,350
	Art's in Sch'le A	839,765	925,216
	Passports	25,909	27,560
	Gas	2,454,391	2,760,188
	Penalties	1,345,791	814,046
	Stamps	18,173,436	19,879,874

Let copperheads, therefore, growl as they may, the administration of President GRANT has been a financial success in the vigor with which the revenue has been collected and in the economy of public expenditures. The national debt at the time of his inauguration stood at \$2,738,803,598; and at the end of his first year it was \$2,651,668,795. This shows a reduction of \$87,135,803 in a single year, and that, too, without any increase, but rather with a de-

\$154,819,973

\$204,863,890

The surplus revenue of the Government from Judge Carpenter's election as Governor of all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, South Carolina, "on account of the gross mis- 1870, amounts to about \$100,000,000, and for the year ending June 30, 1871, under our preservice, will easily add \$15,000,000 more.

crease, in the rate of taxation.

Where Our Interests Lie.

It is as much the duty of men to consult

grade and oppress us?

Deep down in their hearts is an irradical feelcause our labor supported them. But they never will forget, and never will lose a safe opshould they have the power to oppress us.

with all other citizens, does something to for against ignorance and a want of culture feit our confidence, let us, for our own sakes, as well as from a sense of justice and gratitude. cast in our lot with the Republican party. They have left undone some things they ought they he course of this institution has been one of ought to have done; but all we have we owe to them, and it has been secured in spite of the most persistent and bitter Democratic opposi-

What we Pay England for Iron.

We present below the quantity of iron imported into this country for the twenty years between 1850 and 1869, inclusive:

70.70.50.50.50.50.50.50.50	The second secon		
nar.	Rails.	Pig Iron.	a'l kin
850	159,080	74.874	295,5
	226.350	67,259	343,2
	294,750	91,873	343,2
853	358,794	114,227	518,9
854	339,439	160,483	506,5
255	153,919	98,924	342.8
		59.011	
	186,594	12/20/12/2021	385,8
250	215, 106	51,794	332,1
	90,894	41.985	241.5
	83,958	72.517	241,5
860	146,610	71,497	327.8
	89,388	110,025	260,1
862	10,186	22.147	53,2
863	20,506	31.007	141.1
	142 457	102,233	317,3
865	63,327	44,601	159,8
	117.878	108,304	345.4
	185,840	134,238	410,6
	300.160	96.546	473.7
	346,500	148,383	596,5

For the single year of 1869 we paid to Brit- man. ish importers of iron over \$463,461,427 in gold. nto the pockets of British laborers. Every pound of this iron might have been made in would then have been paid to American laboramount paid by us to the British capitalists in harmonize with that of the bank as to give the the last twenty years. It will average probafour thousand millions of dollars! This stu-

and in twenty years amount to not less than of justice and equality for the colored man? pendous sum has all been drained from our Colored Men no Interest in Poli- the late rebel leaders, by always speaking of tures and sustain English laborers. Four billions of dollars might, but for the British sympathy of American free traders, all gone to enrich our own laborers, and build up our own ndustry. Can anyone conceive of a more one of the fiercest defenders of the rebellion, ment of English capital and labor to the ruin frankly concedes that the "cause" is lost, and of our own? And it seems to us as wicked as that the freedmen are citizens, whose votes are it is stupid; for it is a studied design to take worth securing. But wise as his conduct is from our workingmen the very means of sus. compared with most prominent rebels, he has taining life. It can have no other effect than much yet to learn. He has recently addressed, to degrade labor here to the low standard of through Lippincott's Magazine, a formidable

When the copperhead Democracy of New York got possession of the State-legislative, was to repeal the law prohibiting the sale of The effect of removing all restrictions upon Sunday drinking has been to increase crime on were not half as much as on any other day. absolute a control the ruffians now have of the city, and how fearfully they exercise their power, we give the following heading of an arthe carnival of rum on a single Sunday : "The Devil let Loose; Reveling in Rum;

The Pistol, Knife and Club; Criminals on the Rampage; Murders, Assassinations, Affrays and Assaults; the Rowdy's Saturday Night and Sunday Morning; A Terrible Record of

This is genuine Democracy reduced to prac-

Following in Republican Foot-

Independent and several mealy mouthed Republican papers, we are not surprised that the Western Catholic has a bitter attack on the address. Administration, for the reason that Gen. GRANT, Mr. Colfax, and Hamilton Fish, have signified their sympathy with the objects of the Evangelical Alliance, to meet in New York in September. But if these gentlemen had approved, instead, the objects of the Ecumenical Council, the Catholic would have found great cause to praise them. They have merely taken sent revenue laws, it would not be less than the liberty, which vet belongs to all private \$130,000,000. The elasticity of the revenue gentlemen in this country of expressing their The Ledger is mistaken in thinking the Tri- will add about \$15,000,000 by the natural own opinions concerning religious matters. growth of taxable trade; and the reduction on How long that liberty may be accorded us, will served that honored title; but it long since fell the pension and bounty list, with reduced ex- depend entirely on the success in extending penses of the army and economy in the civil its power here which attends the church of

The Howard School at Columbia South Carolina.

mean that they may sacrifice their principles Freedmen, at Columbia, South Carolina, was tion and defense of slavery) that negroes were for the sake of their interests. This is not ne- established by the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865. naturally an idle and improvident set, and that cessary. But the sacred book has declared Since the support it orginally received from that if set at liberty they could not support them. that the man who does not provide for his own source has been withdrawn, it has been main- selves, and would starve. And this argument household is worse than an infidel. The ques- tained mainly by charities from the North, in favor of the accursed institution was made that all Chinamen in this country were sold for made them stark blind even to their own inter- whilst his civilized neighbor seeks to surround tion is now beginning to press upon our people There are 11 teachers nine white and two col in the face of the great truths that for generaa term of years before leaving their country to ests. And they exhibit this blind infatuation himself with all the material appliances and with especial force, what course does our insome unprincipled speculator. But the truth in their studied injustice to the colored men of luxuries of life. With the former imprudence terest require us to adopt in reference to the from the North. The scholars numbered duris that no such bargain and sale can be made, that State. Their abuse is a matter of course and laziness are the parent of want and misery. two political parties which now divide the peo ing the past month 475, of both sexes. The South. Since the war the old advocates of Can we with safety trust the people, or with won golden opinions by the energy and pa- would only work under the lash, and must behonor help into power the party which inaugu- tience with which she has conducted the school come paupers and criminals. Notwithstanding rated a long and bloody war, costing four bil- from its first establishment. The three last days the accumulation of evidence that they will and lions of dollars of money, and more than a of June were occupied in examining the clas- do work even better, where ordinary fair play quarter of a million of lives, to perpetuate and ses, in awarding prizes, and in vocal and devo- is shown them, for themselves or their employextend the cruel curse of slavery, who bitterly tional exercises. Tuesday was devoted to the ers than for their owners. The fruits of their resisted the proclamation of emancipation and primary department; Wednesday to the inter | industry are everywhere to be seen in the agrimurdered its author, who fought at every inch, mediate; and Thursday to the Grammar de- cultural and other statistics of the country, and by foul means even oftener than far, every partment, the highest grade thus far reached. they are daily proving the falsehood of their measure introduced into Congress by Republi- The result of the examinations are highly cred- enemies in alleging, that under freedom they cans to secure even the simplest personal itable to both the teachers and the taught. The would surely sink to a lower deep of poverty ights to our people, and who resisted with the proficiency attained by the pupils is highly and degradation than any other class of our vindictiveness of fiends the bill to make us citi- gratifying; but the disadvantages under which laboring population ever did. The general inzens and voters? And who, up to this hour, they have labored must not be forgotten, nor dustrial and economical habits begat by their have done all bold, bad men could do to de- must the expectation of scholarship be too high. freedom finds its aprest illustration in the fact, In spelling, reading, writing, geography, his that the "National Freedmen's Savings and Are not our interests clearly with the party tory, and music they excel. In general the Trust Company," in its various branches, has who, on the day of its inauguration sixteen girls are quicker and brighter than the boys. on deposit at this time about two MILLIONS OF years ago, took ground against any more slave In higher studies, which demand more thought, pollars, the fruit of their hard toil. The territory, and in favor of the abolition of slave- portions of arithmetic, as fractions, and syntax amount of deposits for the month of May was ry in this District, which ten years ago ac- in grammar-there appears a less decided pro- \$522,364.47. Can the "poor whites" of the cepted the gage of battle for its total destruc- gress. In these branches, outside of the dril- South present any such evidence of industry tion, and which has favored every law neces- ling, there was not shown any evidence of the and thrift on their part? Where are their sary to our complete enfranchisement? Demo- fine attainments; but the patient and laborious savings banks and trust companies? crats everywhere, that our votes seems neces- drilling of their instructors appeared at every sary to their success, will make us fair pro- step. A large portion of the higher classes examined are of mixed races. In one class of 31 there were 24 girls and 7 boys, and of these 23 ing of hatred for us. They are our life-long were mixed and 8 full black. In another class and natural enemies. They liked us very well of seven, two only were black. In another of as slaves, just as they do now their horses, be- twelve, four were black. At the close of each day's examination prizes were awarded to the most meritorious in the several classes. These portunity to avenge, our active and powerful were given for proficiency in studies, punctualaid to the loyal cause, that we, rather than ity, good deportment, neatness, attention, and they, receive the reward of our own labor, and order. After the distribution of prizes on the that they have ceased to own us. There are last day, the visitors present were called upon some ex-slave owners who are naturally kind. for speeches, and several were listened to. Asand upon whose good faith we might rely, even | sociate Justice Wright (colored,) Auditor Tomlinson, and Mr. J. K. Jillson, State Superin-But as a class we have nothing to hope from | tendent of Education, were among the speakers. the old slave oligarchy-even less from the The last named made the point that the prejupoor whites-of the South. Until the party to dice in South Carolina against the colored race which alone we are indebted for the proud title | was not a prejudice of color or skin, as had of American citizens, possessing equal rights been frequently represented, but a prejudice

A Grave Mistake.

of statesmen, sometimes say strange things and ernor RANDOLPH, Senator STOCKTON, and their make remarkable errors. Senator Wilson, of friends, simply mean to get control of the De Massachusetts, a day or two ago in the Senate, mocratic party, and there is no doubt that made one of these unaccountable mistakes. they will succeed. They know that to oppose The proposition was before the Senate to strike | the Fifteenth Amendment now, is simply to out from our naturalization laws the word "kick against the pricks," like the perverse "white." Against this bill Senator WILSON people of old. entered an emphatic no. Taking into consideration Senator Wilson's desire for a law absolutely to prohibit the emigration of Chinamen to this country under any circumstances, this like the New York Evening Post, the Springvote might have been explained as simply in- field Republican, the Chicago Tribune, and tended to prevent Chinamen from ever being the St. Louis Democrat are making their ar-

Alabama, moved an amendment providing that so by their constant, unreasonable, and unjust nothing therein should be so construed as to abuse of the Republican party. These papers prevent Africans and their descendants from far excel the Democratic organs in the violence being naturalized. Against this proposition, of their abuse of Gen. Grant, his administratoo, singular as it may seem. Senator Wilson tion, and Congress. And yet we have some 160 voted. How he can reconcile this act, so in- fear that they will be dishonest enough to cling consistent with all his professions and with the | to the Republican party, and attempt to destroy principles of the Republican party, is hard to it by sneaking, cowardly, insidious blows. If 614 conceive. His fear of Chinamen, or even of they would go over to the Democracy and act the Massachusetts shoemakers, could not have the part of bold, manly enemies, we should ,550 prompted a vote so directly against the colored have nothing to fear from them. In view of

A large portion of this enormous sum went the Republican party have been so long strug- that they will go to their own place. They gling to establish. And as Chinamen do not love Free Trade and British capitalists better desire to become naturalized citizens, but are than the Republican party, and they therefore the United States, and every dollar of this gold resolved to return to their own country, "dead have no right to pretend to be Republicans. or alive," we cannot see that General WILSON Where the treasure is there the heart is also. ers and manufacturers, and kept in the country. strikes a very dangerous blow against him. Their treasure is in Free Trade and British man-But this is but a small portion of the gross | They don't ask any such privilege. The blow, ufactures. therefore, only hits the colored man. Does Gen.

Mr. EDWARD A. POLLARD is laboring with

much more wisdom than most of his class to secure the vote of the colored man. Though appeal to his "negro fellow-citizens." In this address he strongly urges upon his "fel-Beauties of Free Sunday Whiskey. low-citizens" the point that they have no interest in national politics; that it should be with them a question of "men" rather than a executive, and judicial—one of their first acts | question of "principle" in casting their ballots. Among the other new points that he makes is liquor on Sunday in the city of New York. | that the gratitude of the freedman is due rather to the master, who lost so much money by his emancipation, than to the Republican, who has | question." First. That there are very few that day to an almost indefinite extent. Under gained so much by giving him his freedom. Chinese comparatively in this country. Se the old Republican law the arrests on Monday The Southern people, he says, have lost two cond. That China being double the distance of thousand millions by emancipation, and he asks | Europe from this country, the cost to immigrants But since Democracy has had full sway on that them, "Would the North have pad so much coming from the former must be much greater day, crime, and of course Monday arrests, have to "set you free?" It would be difficult to than from the latter country. Third. That with been doubled. That our readers may see how | conceive a weaker argument, unless it is that all the inducements offered, Chinese immigra the negro should support those who are pledged, tion has been about 7,000 per annum, agains so soon as they obtain the power, to deny him | 300,000 immigrants from Europe. Fourth. all his civil and pol-tical rights and restore him That wages are so low in China that the saving ticle from the New York Herald, describing to bondage. The North sacrificed untold treas- to enable an emigrant to come to America must ure and life for the cause of freedom, whilst be long, and would be large enough to make the South approved all manner of outrage and him prefer, in most cases, to use them at home. massacre of the colored man for daring to raise Fifth. That three fourths of the European imhis hand to assist in breaking the shackles of migrants are brought over by money sent them

est supporters of the Confederacy, and streng- do. He saves his money to go back and spend ous upholders of the doctrine that the negro in his declining years in China. From all which was incapable of education, or any other our contemporary concludes that the politicians species of civilization except that of slavery, really have no "Chinese question," and can't has undoubtedly learned much since the war, make one. In view of the criticism of the New York but he will find that the freedman has a better understanding of his own interests than to heed such teachings as are presented to him in this

We Second the Motion.

The Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette, a live Republican paper, has the following

"The New Era, published at Washington, D. C., in the interest of the colored people of the Union, is a paper we can most cordially year ending July 1, 1870, were colored men. especially labors, but to honest and candid men generally. It is fair, impartial, and able, and ought to be widely circulated. The colored people, in particular, should see that it does men do not like to work on the Aqueduct. As not suffer through lack of support.'

every good Republican will act upon this hint. ments were desired by Congressmen.

It used to be one of the arguments most contheir interests as their principles. We don't | The Howard School for the education of the fidently and flippantly proclaimed in justifica-Principal is Miss S. Augusta Haley, who has slavery have been equally confident that they

Thrift Amongst Colored Men.

Coming to Their Senses.

In New Jersey, Governor RANDOLPH has organized a strong, and probably controlling. section of the Democratic party, pledged to an acceptance of the established status, as fixed by the Constitutional Amendments, and opposed to the agitation of "dead issues." He is supported by such lieutenants as Senator John P. STOCKTON, Col. AMOS ROBBINS, FRANK LA THROP, Senators Hoopen and LITTLE, State Treasurer McMichael, Secretary of State KELLEY, and some few other young and active politicians of less note. The party is to be reorganized on the Governor's platform, and an effort made to secure the supposed dissatisfied Republicans and a portion of the negro vote. This action displeases the Bourbon negrophobists greatly, and one of their newspapers, the Newark Journal, charges that the Governor's organ the Jorsey City Standard, "advocates the policy, and sustains the principles involved

body, boots, and breeches, to the Radical camp. Politicians, even those who aspire to the title | This is furious, but of course, untrue; Gov-

in the Fifteenth Amendment, and goes over

Preparing to Leave.

The free trade journals, formerly Republicans rangements to leave the Republican party and But as soon as the motion to strike out white go over to the free trade Copperhead Demofrom the laws was lost, Senator WARNER, of cracy. At any rate, we are encouraged to hope the malignancy they have shown towards the It thwarts that principle of equality which President and Congress, we have strong hope

Small Spite.

The New York World, the leading copperhead organ of the nation, shows at once its unmanly and little soul, and its sympathy with the President as Mr. GRANT, and the commander of the rebel army as Gen. LEE. In the estimation of that paper and the party whose mouth piece it is, ROBERT E. LSE, the base ingrate and the meanest of all the traitor Gener als is much more deserving admiration than General GRANT, who did so much to crush out treason and thwart the wicked plans of Gen LEE and his rebel co-laborers. We have not a doubt that the World would cheerfully give its influence to LEE for the Presidency were there any chance of his nomination-at any rate that it would much prefer for President the man who struggled so hard to destroy the Union to the man who did so much to save it. We say so because that is the spirit of the robel De-

Comfort for Chinaphobiasis.

mocracy everywhere.

The New York Evening Post makes several practical suggestions relative to the "Chinese by relatives in this country, which is some-Mr. Pollard, although one of the most earn- thing John Chinaman never has and never will

An Explanation.

Complaints having been made that colored men are not given their fair proportion of labor on the Aqueduct by the Commissioner of Publie Buildings, and a petition having been circulated at the Capitol in favor of having this alleged wrong set right, the Chronicle states that, so far as the Aqueduct is concerned, three-fourths of all employed by him for the commend, not only to those for whom it more | So it is believed of preceding years. A reason of this undue proportion of colored men on the Aqueduct is found in the fact that white to watchmen, messengers, &c., while several Several other Michigan and Southern papers | colored men are employed, a number of the have expressed similar opinions, and we hope first named are maimed veterans, whose appoint